

CHINA

THE MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXII. No. 3993. 第五十四年六月三十日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1876.

日一月三十日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 36, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, 121, Holborn Hill, E.C., BATES, HENDY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C., SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WINE, 138, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—SUNTON, QUINLON & CAMPBELL, Amoy, GILES & CO., Foochow, HEDGE & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO., Manila, C. HENKSEN & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRADA.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

— and —

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 26TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the
INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF
30TH APRIL, 1862.

France, £ Sterling,
PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 30,000,000 3,200,000
RESERVE FUND, ... 20,000,000 300,000

HEAD OFFICE.—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
LONDON AGENT.—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENCIES.—At Nantes, Lyons, Marseilles, Brussels, Bombay, Calcutta, St. Denis (île de la Réunion), Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama.
LONDON BANKERS.—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

HONGKONG AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the offices.

CHR. DE GUIGNE,

Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ... 5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND, ... 100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.—E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.—
Deputy Chairman.—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
J. E. CORDES, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq.
H. HOPPIUS, Esq. F. D. SARSON, Esq.
A. MOIVRE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,
Hongkong, . . . JAMES GREIG, Esq.
Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " " 1 per cent. " "
" 12 " " 1 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

ON SALE.

THE CHINESE READER'S MANUAL.

A HANDBOOK of Biographical, Historical, Mythological and General Literary Reference,

BY
WILLIAM FREDERICK MAYERS.

Price \$3.

Shanghai, . . . KELLY & CO.
Hongkong, . . . CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day authorized Mr J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procura-

A. MAGG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has entered into Co-
partnership from the First day of

January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-
brokers at this Port, under the style of

MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our
Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr
E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by
procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the
Ports of Takow and Taiwanfu.

P. F. DA SILVA.

Formosa, April 1, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

IT is hereunto notified that a CUSTOM
HOUSE has been established at HOI-HOW (海口), the Treaty Port of

KIUNGHOW (欽州), and has been
opened for transaction of Business under
this day's date.

H. O. BROWN,

Commissioner of Customs,
Kiuanghow Customs.

Hoi-how, April 1, 1876.

INTIMATIONS.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE- GRAPH COMPANY.

DURING my absence from Hongkong
the MANAGEMENT of the above
Company's station will be TAKEN OVER
by Mr C. C. B. JESEN, who has been
appointed ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

A. SLANSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELE- GRAPH COMPANY.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the above Company's station at this Port
from this date.

CARL CHR. BOJESEN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

I BEG to notify that I have been appointed
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT for the above Company's station at this Port
from this date.

CARL CHR. BOJESEN.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL AGENCY of the Company has
been Opened in LONDON, under the
Management of Mr WALDEMAR SCHMIDT,
at 3, St. Michael's Alley, Coidhill.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,

Secretary.

Hongkong, March 28, 1876.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all CREDITORS and other Persons having
CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or

against the Estate of JOHN WOTHER-
SPOON, late of Bangkok, in the Kingdom of

Siam, who died on the 6th day of July,
1871, and whose Will was duly proved at

the Probate Jurisdiction of the Supreme
Court of Hongkong by WILLIAM HENRY
BRERETON, on the 28th Queen's Road, Hong-

kong, Solicitor, to whom Letters of Adminis-
tration with the Will annexed were duly

granted by the said Court on the 10th day
of March, 1876, are hereby required to
SEND in writing the PARTICULARS of

their Claims or Demands to the said WILLIAM
HENRY BRERETON, on or before the

1st day of July next; and notice is hereby given
that at the expiration of the last

mentioned day the said WILLIAM HENRY
BRERETON will proceed to distribute the
Assets of the said JOHN WOTHERSPOON

amongst the parties entitled thereto, having
regard to the Claims of which he has then

had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HENRY
BRERETON will not be liable for the
Assets or any part thereof so distributed to
any person of whose Claims he has not

had notice at the time of the distribution.

Dated this 29th day of March, 1876.

W. H. BRERETON,

Solicitor.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

No. 58.

ORINA SEA.

NEPTUNE ROCK BEACON.—NINGPO DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Name

is Rock Beacon, No. 26 of the 1876

list of Chinese Lights, Buoys and Beacons,

has been carried away and that it will be tem-

porarily replaced by a Red Buoy moored

at the West end of the reef extending to the N. E. of the most

easterly point of the Yew Island.

By order of the Inspector General of
Customs,

DAVID M. HENDERSON,

Engineer-in-Chief.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS,

Shanghai, April 5, 1876.

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Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned Banks will close
for Public Business on GOOD FRI-
DAY, the 14th, and EASTER MONDAY,
the 17th instant.

A. MAGG. HEATON.

Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has entered into Co-
partnership from the First day of

January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-
brokers at this Port, under the style of

MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS.

E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings,

Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our
Firm at Haiphong and Hanoi. Mr
E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by
procuration in Tonquin.

LANDSTEIN & CO.

Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself as
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT at the
Ports of Takow and Taiwanfu.

P. F. DA SILVA.

Formosa, April 1, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.

Mails.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS AND PORT
LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 20th April 1876, at Noon the Company's S. S. "IRAOUDDY," Commandant GAUVAIN, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 19th April, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 12, 1876.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;

Also,

Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship MONGOLIA, Captain A. COLEMAN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places, on SATURDAY, the 22nd April, at Noon.

CARGO will be received on board until Noon; SPECIE and PARCELS at the Office until 2 P.M. on the 21st April.

For particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents with the Bills of Lading, or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any detention or prejudice which may happen from non-receipt of such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Blank Bills of Lading.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co. reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, April 13, 1876.

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Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAHIC," will be des-
patched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, on MONDAY, the 1st May,
at 8 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 30th instant. Parcels Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcels Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. of regular rate.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, P. & O. S. N. Co.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 1, 1876.

For Sale.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE
BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE
Quarts, \$15 per case (1 dozen).
Pint, \$10 " " 12
5 per cent. discount on 25 cases.

Bourbon WHISKEY.
\$15 per case (1 dozen).

FOR SALE
HEARD & CO.
MERCHANTS, JUN 22, 1876.

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premiums.

EDWARD NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIA-
TION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, 800,000 TALES

POLICIES granted on Marine Risks to
all parts of the world at current rates.

This Association will, until further no-
tice, provide out of the earnings, first for

an Interest Dividend of 15% to Share-
holders on Capital, and thereafter distri-
buted among Policy holders, annually, in

cash, ALL THE PROFITS of the Underwriting
Business pro rata to amount of premium
contributed.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 2, 1872.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Goods in Matchado, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1874.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOLES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurance at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
25,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,

VOL IV, No. 4.

Annual Subscription, postage included,

\$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language.

The Folklore of China.

Notice: The Cleopatra of China.

An Introduction to a Retrospect of Forty
Years of Foreign Intercourse with
China.

One Page from Chos Foo-tse.

The Expedition of the Mongols Against
Java in 1293, A.D.

The Wry-Necked Tree.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries on Eastern Matters.

Chinese Anti-Opiate Associations.

Publications of the Hongkong Corre-
sponding Committees of the Relig-
ious Tract Soc.

Hongkong School-book Committee.

Chinese Wills.

Chinese Breech-Loading Gun.

History of the Maritime Provinces.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1874.

China Mail Office.

Hongkong, March 11, 1874.

Now Ready.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Insurances.

THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY, ADELAIDE.

CAPITAL,..... 4500,000,

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company in
Hongkong, China and Japan, are prepared to
issue Policies of Marine Insurance, payable
in Australia, London, Calcutta, Bombay,
Mauritius, China and Japan at current rates.

ADAMSON, BELL & CO.

Hongkong, September 6, 1874.

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THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent for the above Company in Hongkong,
are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE,
on Buildings and on Goods stored therein,
on Goods in Matchado, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premium for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MAGG, HEATON.

Hongkong, September 27, 1874.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant in-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

Intimations.

THE CHINA MAIL.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

Notices to Consignees.

FROM LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Naples*, Captain FLINDT, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at the risk by the Under-signed into their Godowns, whence and from the Wharf or Boat delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 19th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents S. S. *Naples*.

Hongkong, April 12, 1876. ap19

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer *Tibre* from Calcutta are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Boats and landed at the Company's Godowns. In both cases it will lie at the Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery shortly after her arrival.

The above Steamer left Singapore on Saturday, 1st April, for this port.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, April 5, 1876.

FOR SALE.

SAYLE & Co. have opened their first delivery of New Goods for the coming Season, to which they invite special attention.

Ladies' and Children's Ready-made Costumes in a variety of Styles.

Morning Wrappers in Embroidered Linen, Printed, Cambric, White Brillante and Muslin.

French Toilet Jackets.

Richly Embroidered Cambric Skirts.

A Large Assortment of Dress Materials in all the newest designs.

French Millinery of the latest fashions.

Boys' Holland Suits & Pinafores.

Ladies' Underclothing.

Ladies' and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Also,

A fresh supply of the "Little Wanzer" Sewing Machines.

Agents for Hongkong.

SAYLE & Co., VICTORIA EXCHANGE, Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

FOR SALE.

THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND AND BUILDINGS.

AT HONGKONG:

INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs A. Head & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.

The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above, abutting on the Queen's Road.

Annual Crown rent, \$390.48.

HOUSE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godown.

Annual Crown rent, \$324.

AT YOKOHAMA:

LOT NO. 6 AND NO. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.

No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Office, Godowns, Servants' Quarters and Outhouses. Area, 1,064 Taubos of 36 square feet.

Annual Ground rent, \$263.79.

No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Comptore's Quarters, Stabilizing and Fire Engine House. Area, 564 Taubos.

Ground rent, \$164.97 per annum.

Applications for purchase, or further information, to be made to

J. WHITTALL,

T. G. LINSTEAD,

Trustees A. Head & Co.'s Estate,

23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 1, 1876.

FOR SALE.

Ex. "OCEANIC."

THIS Season's American HAMS and BACON in prime condition. Smoked SALMON.

Golden Gate Baker's EXTRA FLOUR

in Barrels and Thins.

MCOWEN, PRIKEL & Co.

Hongkong, February 18, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE WORLD, WHERE COMETH IT OR,

What Certain Physicians are Saying. By Tu Quocze, Shanghai, 1876. 1 VOL.

Price—\$1.00 Stiched.

9128 Bound.

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 6, 1876. ap20

BISCUIT FLOUR.

AN Excellent FOOD for INFANTS and CHILDREN.

MANUFACTURED SOLELY BY

THE HONGKONG & CHINA BAKERY

Co., LIMITED.

In Tins Containing 5 lbs.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876. ap20

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

THE Undermentioned valuable LAND and BUILDINGS on inland Lot No. 7, situated at 46 and 48, Queen's Road, corner of Ice House Lane.

The TWO BLOCKS of BUILDINGS occupying the finest position, are of the most commodious description, with TERRACE and ample Godowns; the Ground Floors are of Granite, the Buildings known to be the most handsome and substantially built Premises in the Colony, and are in perfect condition and good order, &c.

Applications for Purchase, or further information, to be made to

JOHN NOBLE,
46, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, March 30, 1876. ap20

FOR SALE.

200 Casks CLARET from BORDEAUX. Apply to

LANDSTEIN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE whole of the Property known as FLETCHER'S. Situate on Marine Lots Nos. 20 and 21, and covering an area of 121,304 square feet.

Annual Crown Rent about \$1,900. Taxes, \$1,600.

For further information, apply to THE BORNEO Co., LIMITED.

Hongkong, April 4, 1876. ap18

TO LET.

With Immediate Possession.

THE House No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs Rose & Co.

The Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.

The Store and Dwelling House, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRATT.

(Also with occupation from 1st April next.)

The Dwelling House No. 46, Peel Street, now in the occupation of Mr HAUSCHILD.

(And with occupation from 1st May next.)

The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, at present in the occupation of Dr STOUT.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876.

TO BE LET.

A COMMODIOUS HOUSE in Queen's Road East, with Godown attached. Rent \$25 per month.

Apply to

PURDON & Co.

Hongkong, March 20, 1876. ap20

TO LET.

With Possession on the 1st April.

THE Premises in Queen's Road Central, known as the "London Inn."

Apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, March 8, 1876.

TO RENT CHEAP.

OFFICES and Godown, No. 59, Praya, lately occupied by Messrs TAYLOR & THOMPSON. Also OFFICE and GODOWN situated in the rear of the Messageries Maritimes Office.

Apply to

LAI HING & Co.

Hongkong, March 30, 1876.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 5, Zetland Street.

DAVID SASOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 8, 1876.

TO LET.

The Steamship "AMOY,"

Captain THEBAUD, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 16th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

A. MAGG. HEATON.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. ap17

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

THE Steamship "EMERALDA,"

Captain THEBAUD, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 17th Instant, at 2 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. ap17

FOR MANILA (DIRECT).

The Steamship "GUNGA,"

will have an immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

REMEDIOS & Co.

Hongkong, April 15, 1876. ap17

CLEARED.

Douglas, for Swatow.

F. H. DREES, for Saigon.

Minna, for Kelung.

Emerald, for Amoy.

Swatow Castle, for Saigon.

Pyen, for Bangkok.

Nicoline, for Hamburg.

Louise Marie, for Whampoa.

Pernambuco, for Saigon.

Dura, for Sula.

PASSENGERS.

Araraw—For Kentsraids, from Manila, Messrs E. H. Honey and W. Johnstone, and 1/6 Chinese.

Per China, Mr. N. J. Simoes.

Per Ningpo, 20 Chinese.

To DEPART.—Per Cawdor Castle, 24 Chinese.

Per Nicoline, 1 distressed seaman.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Braemar Castle reports:

first part moderate S.E. winds, last 18

hours strong N.E. winds.

The British steamer Dune reports:

first and middle parts, light airs and fine weather; latter, strongly N.E. winds with weather.

The British steamer Esmeralda reports:

first part fine weather, latter, foggy with heavy rain.

The British steamer Ningpo reports:

light N.E. and variable winds, thick overcast sky with thunder-showers.

The British steamer Nankang reports:

light N.E. winds with heavy rain.

The British steamer Amoy reports:

light N.E. winds with heavy rain.

The British steamer Auguste reports:

light N.E. winds with heavy rain.

The British steamer Auguste reports:

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imagined. When the energetic Ting came into office, he enquired into everything, and the result was the despatch of a mandarin here to get evidence of the fraud. This mandarin returned on the 7th instant by the Yesso, and ere this the swindling official has, no doubt, been placed in durance vile. Some say his punishment is likely to be decapitation, as he is liable to be tried by martial law, the fraud being perpetrated while war was expected with Japan, and in a transaction connected with warfare.

The adjourned inquest on the body of the woman Chun Achow, who took opium in consequence of a quarrel with her husband, was resumed to-day before Jas. Russell, Esq., Coroner, and a jury, comprising Messrs. J. M. O. Lima, Hyde and Oxley. Dr. Wharry was present, and in answer to the jury said there was a decoction of a shrub shown him the other day;—the shrub was like broom; it was an infusion probably of cold water. It might have been an emetic, but it seems to have been given when the woman was insensible, as there was none in the stomach. Probably any medical aid would have been of no avail.—Tang Along, district watchman No. 19, said when he was called, the woman was dead, and whilst he was there the first wife ran away; he was told the deceased was the second wife, and that the two had quarrelled. He had the woman who told him at court.—The husband, recalled, denied that he had more than one wife, and said the deceased only was his wife.—Wong tai mah, an old woman, was called, and she denied that she ever said anything to the district watchman about first or second wife.—The interpreter of the charge room proved that the husband reported that his second wife had taken opium in consequence of a quarrel with his second wife.—The inquest was further adjourned for enquiry until Thursday next, at 4 p.m.

By the *Esmeralda*, which arrived this morning, we have received our usual Manila files to the 12th instant, but they contain no news of any particular interest. Long letters both private and military, regarding the defensive works being pushed on towards completion in Sooloo, are published for general information. In one of these military correspondent's letters, published in the *Comercio* on the 11th, the writer says, "I hope to fix in my next the day of our return to Manila. It depends on the termination of the defensive works, which are progressing rapidly." The following are the vessels in Manila which have taken the berth for different ports:—*Carolus Maytus* for London, *Italia* for Falmouth, *Victoria* for Singapore, *Cadiz* and *Liverpool*, *Isles of the South* for San Francisco, *Sir William Wallace* for New York, *Boreas* for Falmouth, *Hermann* for Liverpool, *Wittier* for San Francisco, *Zorba* for New York, *Paragua* for Singapore, *Eliza Shaw* for London.

The American Barque *Melis* has been got off, and is now in Manila; and we have heard that the American Schooner *Fawn*, *Hare* has been heavily fined for having an incorrect manifest. The sum stated is much too large to command credence.

The following telegrams were published in the *Daily Press* of this morning:—

London, 9th April.—The Senate has rejected the nomination of General Dana.

The French state of siege has been raised.

The motion of Lord Shaftesbury on the Royal Titles Bill has been rejected.

Mr. Anderson questioned Mr. Darsali as to whether there was any precedent for the Queen being absent abroad during the Session. Mr. Darsali cited a precedent in 1872 and explained that the present reasons were strictly domestic.

There are rumors of the illness and temporary retirement of the Czar and a Regency under the Czarswitch.

Cambridge won the race by four lengths.

The Queen's Title Bill has passed the House of Lords.

Egypt has postponed for three months the payment of the April and May Bonds.

London, 11th April.—An Indian Loan of four millions sterling has been issued in London.

The Title of Empress has been approved by Russia.

The *Surat* has been towed into Lisbon with a damaged shaft. The *Australia* has been despatched to tranship the mails, cargo and passengers. The *Brindisi* will have been postponed until the 21st April.

Shanghai, 14th April.—Arrived from Hongkong the steamship *Gualter*.

The following is the order of Service of St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Easter Day, 15th April, 1876:—

Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion at 11, Full Choral Service.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. O. J. Corfe, A.M., First Lesson, Exodus, XII. to verse 22; Second Lesson, Revelation, I. v. 10 to 19; Christ Our Pasover, Gregorian Tone; Proper Psalms, 2, 57 and 111, Gregorian Tone; Te Deum, Marcer, No. 2, Benedictus, Mercer No. 8; Anthem, "Christ Our Pasover is sacrificed for us," Goss, No. 874, Anthem, Book 1, Kyrie, C. F. A. Sanger, Cred, Marbeck; Hymn, before Sermon, No. 46.

Evening Prayer and Sermon at 4.—Reader, The Colonial Chaplain; Preacher, The Rev. O. J. Corfe, A.M., First Lesson, Exodus, XII. to v. 20; Second Lesson, John, XII. 11 to v. 19; Proper Psalms, 113, 114, 116, Monk No. 165; Magnificat, Parisian Tones; Nunc Dimittis, Parisian Tones; Anthem, "Saviour again to Thy dear name we raise," No. 47 in Anthem Book; Hymn, after Sermon, No. 26 in Mercer.

Military Service, 8 a.m.:—Hymn 107; Matins; *Whitfield* in F.—Easter Anthem; Martin; Te Deum, Mornington; Jubilate, Gibbons; For Holy Anthem, Hymn 117; Before Sermon, Hymn 110. Reader, Preacher and Celebrant, Rev. W. H. Baynes, Garrison Chaplain.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point, 11 a.m.:—Hymn 107; Matins—Easter Anthem, 106, Monk; Te Deum, No. 8, Boyce; Jubilate, 134, Russell; Introit, Hymn 117; Before Sermon, Hymn 110. Reader, Preacher and Celebrant, Rev. W. H. Baynes, Seamen's Chaplain.

5 p.m. Evensong.—Hymn 107; Hymn 114.

A CRICKET match was played to-day between an Eleven from the Detached Squadron and Eleven from the Cricket Club. The following are the Elevens, with the score made in each innings:—

Squadron (1st Innings).
Mr. Tim (Newcastle), 6
Mr. Moore (Narcissus), 25
Lt. Poo (Topaze), 2
Capt. Lord Chas. Scott (Narcissus), 1
Lt. Osborne, ("), 1
" Payne, ("), 3
" Harance, ("), 11
Capt. Kay, R. M., 1
Mr. Bethune (Topaze), 9
Mr. Cockrane ("), 0
Mr. Sergeant (Newcastle), 0
Byes and leg byes, 7
66

Club. Innings.
Messrs. Handley, 1st, 10 2nd, 13
Deane, 2 8
Sanderson, 30 7
Head, 2 9
Darby, 2 12
Taylor, 3 4
Johnson, 2 0
Tobin, 1 2
Wodehouse, 3 14
McEvemy, 2 28
Gibb, 0 12
Byes and leg byes, 8 12
Total, 185

Play began at 11.15. The Club went first to the wickets and scored 64, out of which 50 runs were made by Sanderson. The Squadron in their first innings made 26, 25 being gained by Mr. Moore of the *Narcissus*. The elevens appeared to be pretty evenly matched. The second innings was commenced at 4 o'clock; when the Club scored 121, making in all 185. The Squadron had made 21, with 3 wickets down when the Stumps were drawn. The game will be renewed next week.

Police Intelligence.

(Both Magistrates sitting.)

April 15, 1876.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.
Woo Awo, a hawker, was charged with having in his possession a quantity of cooked meat of different descriptions, fowls' feet etc. He was calling out "meat and pork for sale." The defendant said he collected the beef from which soup had been made and any other refuse of meat from European houses. Fined 20s., in default 14 days' hard labour.

A JUVENILE OFFENDER.
Chun Amook, a boy 13 years of age, was charged with stealing a bangle off the wrist of a girl. He was sent to 21 days' hard labour, the first and the last seven days of that period to be in solitary confinement, and he was to be flogged ten strokes on entering and leaving the gaol.

A DISOBEDIENT SERVANT.
Ho Alo, servant in the employ of Mr. Ford, was charged by his master for refusing to obey the complainant's lawful and reasonable orders. The complainant begged to withdraw the summons, as the defendant had subsequently done what he was told to do and expressed sorrow for his disobedience. The defendant was consequently discharged with a caution.

A SMOKING DIVAN.
Chang Asam, a coolie, was arrested by virtue of a warrant in a house in Kowloon and charged by P. C. Weston with selling sambu without a license. Evidence shewed the place to be a drinking and an opium smoking saloon. The prisoner was fined 25s. in default two months' hard labour.

CHAN ASAM, a married woman; Li Akun, a barber; and Wong Akit, a married woman; were charged by another married woman, named Leung Asam, residing at No. 75 Wellington Street, the first with stealing her box containing clothing to the value of \$100, and the second and third with the unlawful possession of a portion of the property.

The prosecutrix said her husband was at Shanghai, having gone on business. She lived at No. 75 Wellington Street, and the first prisoner also lived on the same floor. Her box of clothing was in a room on the 10th instant and on the 11th she missed the box and suspecting the first prisoner told her she was going to report the matter. The first prisoner said No, do not, and she would see if she could find the box. On the 18th she asked her again and she said she had heard something about it, but she was not to be impatient and again asked her not to report to the police. She however did report, and went round the pawn shop with the police and recovered some of her clothing. From the police investigation they apprehended the second and third prisoners. Her box was found by the police in their house in Taipingmen, China. Constable Tam Alo, said on finding the clothes in pawnshops the pawnbrokers produced the last two prisoners, and from what the first one said he found the box in their house.

The case was remanded until the 19th instant.

China.
Kwei-chow.

(Courier Correspondent.)

Kwei-yang Fu, March 6th.

The political atmosphere is a little more serene than it was last month, some of the rebels having been captured or betrayed, and released. One unfortunate rebel was

brought in yesterday with great pomp, being carried by four bearers, and escorted by two hundred of his former companions in arms. He is to be made the black sheep of this last rebel movement, although it is well known that he could not possibly have had anything more to do with the movement than any other simple combatant, who felt aggrieved at being cheated out of his pay by his officers or the Government, and thus following what he suffered.

I may also mention the fact that Major-General Messny has been offered his old post as Chief of the Foreign Armory, but has not yet accepted it, on account of the present state of affairs in Yunnan. He declined to accept two much better positions in the North last year, first, that of Superintendent of coast defences in Shan-tung, then that of foreign attaché to the Chinese Mission to England. The General is now busy in his researches after medicinal roots peculiar to this province.

In my next I will give you some information concerning the Yunnan affair. At present I only know that the Chinese consider it as good as settled; that all the offenders are said to have been caught, and to be held in readiness to hand over to the "Yang-Chai" on his arrival at the city.

NEWCHANG
(Courier Correspondent.)

27th March, 1876.

On the 23rd instant the steamship *Shanze* entered our port, but there was so much floating ice in the river that its anchors dragged, and the Captain wisely returned outside the limits of the harbour, where he found safe mooring for his steamer. Next day he once more tried the harbour, but had again to retire. By the 26th instant, however, so much of the ice had disappeared that the steamer was enabled to remain within the ordinary bounds of the harbour, although it had to shift its place once or twice to avoid great fields of ice. The first sailing vessel entered the harbour on the 27th instant. To-day 27th instant, ten sailing ships entered the harbour, and to-morrow the steamer *Shanze* is advertised to leave for Shanghai via Chefoo. The winter has been very severe, but in many respects a pleasant one. A short series of agreeable "Social evenings" was brought to a close last Tuesday, (21st instant) by six of the residents appearing in an amusing farce. The acting throughout was capital and the audience by its hearty laughter showed how highly it appreciated the efforts of the different artists. The ladies of the settlement were kind enough to play accompaniments on the piano for the different singers who appeared, and in this way, very satisfactorily contributed to the success of these "Social evenings."

Singapore Items.

Our Singapore exchanges extend to April 8th, and we reproduce the following paragraphs:—

The British barque *Spinaway*, Captain Pringle, besides 18 horses, has brought from Fremantle a cargo of 289 tons Sandalwood and 2 tons pearl shells. At auction the horses fetched an average price of \$167.

The meeting of Council on the 27th March was summoned for the special purpose of considering a Bill to provide by law for the Arrest and Detention of State Prisoners. It appears that Government without such a measure could not bring such prisoners to trial in the present state of the law.

The Colonial Secretary, in introducing the Bill, stated that it practically threw the responsibility of dealing with such prisoners on the Governor in Executive Council, and that it was practically the same as the Bombay Legislature had passed to meet the same difficulty, while a similar law existed in every Presidency in India. The Bill was successively put through all its stages and passed. This was the only business transacted, except that Col. Smith, H. M. 80th Regiment, Commandant in the Straits Settlements, was sworn in as Member of Council, and the Council was then adjourned sine die.

The Indian papers continue to discuss the fall in the value of silver and consequent low rate of exchange, and the remedies suggested continue to be as numerous and various as ever. The Indian Government meanwhile has been quietly adopting practical measures to force up the rate of exchange, but whether these measures will have any lengthened results or be ultimately successful remains to be seen. In addition to the Secretary of State's stopping or reducing his monthly drafts on the Indian Government, to the direction of the *Indian* Government, and to the discontinuance of the *Indian* Government's monthly drafts on the *Indian* Government, the *Malabar* five smooth bore cannon were found, and that they must have been thrown into the neighbouring pools of water, if there had not been time to carry them away. In Tinkian's Kotta cannon of various calibres were left, in that of the Sultan were found 6 cannon. In the last Kotta that was taken, that called *Ban Ida Paulima Araza* 14 cannon were captured, including ten lantanas or culverins well polished and cut. The Kotta of Daniel was wholly covered with vegetation, and its position was only known from the smoke of the discharges, and from a kind of advanced ravelin which stretched out to the margin of the sea, and which was connected with the Kotta side by a stockade. The height of this Kotta on the side facing the sea is about 8 metres, and to reach it a mangrove swamp, full of water, had to be passed. Its walls, 3 metres thick, were formed on the outside and inside, by immense piles driven vertically, connected by others horizontally, in the hollows between which are so strong that the artillery can scarcely make any impression on them. The form of the Kotta is an irregular square, and it is about 80 metres on each side. The Kotta of Tingus is almost as high as that of Daniel. Its walls are almost of a construction similar to Daniel's and display a nearly right angle; the fire from which may be directed on one side towards the sea, and on the other may enfilade the coast towards Daniel's Kotta. Two of the angles of this Kotta include in one of their extremities a large wooden stockade, which encloses a structure on the land side; and from another side a low wall similar to that of the Kotta connects it with the Sultan's Kotta. A river discharges itself, which is fed both by tidal water and sweet water from the mountains. Over this river a wooden bridge is roughly built, but very strong.

The Kotta last taken which as I have said, is the most important one captured hitherto, is called the Kotta of *Bacca del Paulima Araza*. Its position, in any other hands might have been impregnable; it is half way up a mountain, and at the end of a causeway beginning at the Kotta of the Sultan. It stands upon a little table-land apparently natural; its surface in about 800 square metres, the part facing the causeway has six embrasures in which had been canon also on the platform at the walls. On the S. side there were two newly constructed embrasures. The N. side is the only one assailable, and where the least resistance was offered as was ascertained afterwards.

Its form is irregular, but as a whole, it is that of a parallelogram. The height of this Kotta is 25 metres on its W., S. and N. sides. Towards the E. the table land forms a slope, which connects it with the neighbouring mountains. At the bottom of the ravine is a river of clear water; which surrounds the Kotta on all sides.

Vulnerable parts also washed by the river which passes through many wide swamps down. The forest around this Kotta is very thick, but with open spaces, which are under cultivation; and even with gardens well cultivated. Inside this Kotta were found 22 corpses of Sooloos including those of two women. It is believed that the Sooloos evacuated it after the attack with great haste, because they are accustomed to carry off their dead and wounded.

Postscript.—Brigadier Taborda has taken kotta inland armed with eleven bronze cannon; we suffered some loss. It is believed that towards the end of April, we shall have fortified these kottas.

The following translations are from the letters of the *Diario de Manila's* special correspondent in Sooloo:—

Sooloo, 4th March.

"I understand that since I began to write these letters people have become

inquisitive to know something of Sooloo, its kottas, its situation &c., &c., and I purpose to satisfy their curiosity as far as I can. Sooloo as seen by us afar off shortly before the bombardment, was a town which, judging from its appearance and the crowding together of its inhabitants, could not have contained less than eleven thousand souls. It lies at the foot of a very high mountain. Although there were a great number of houses there from the beach inland, the largest and best-looking of them were built over the sea for about half-a-mile, at right angles to the beach and forming parallel rows connected by means of communication. Its appearance when viewed from afar off could not be more interesting than it was, because Sooloo, even from in front, resembled a collection of snakes proceeding in a threatening attitude from the land to the sea. Building the houses there over the water may have its reasons, but in any case it may be considered as a cause of disease owing to the emanations perceptible at low water, to which we found it hard to accustom ourselves. Amongst the houses built over the water were three covered with zinc; one of which is three storied. They were with difficulty saved from the flames; the Vandals of Sooloo having set fire to them doubtless to prevent our occupying them. The first of them is occupied by the General in chief and his staff &c. In the neighbourhood is a detachment of the Civil guard. There is nothing out of the way in its outward appearance, inside it everything is arranged in the Chinese fashion. On some of its walls are painted with representations of Chinese combatants.

There is a large house with moveable platforms, and with small rooms provided with but little light and ventilation. Its general appearance is that of a public opium smoking shop. Notwithstanding this, we must believe what we have been told, which is that this house belonged to a very wealthy Chinaman, married to a daughter of the Sultan. On one of the outward walls we saw pasted, a page of an illustrated English periodical. Having described to you the appearance of Sooloo before the bombardment, it is proper that I should also describe what it was after the richly deserved lesson taught its inhabitants. On landing, nothing else is seen but a heap of ashes amongst which some houses that escaped the flames are standing uninjured. Amongst the few houses saved is the mosque, the outward appearance of which is that of a plank shed covered with thatch; inside, its form is rectangular, with one side lower than the others, and it is supported by six octagonal wooden pillars. It has a circular window and an enormous cylinder made of a single block of wood about 8 metres broad and 2 metres in circumference. This cylinder which was covered with parchment, when our troops entered, resembled perfectly an immense drum, the use of which was no doubt to call the sons of Mahomet to prayer. I may say that the said shed has nothing of a temple about it, unless perhaps that of savages. The shells have increased considerably the quantity of light it stood in need of, and on all sides we saw traces of the accurate fire from our men of war and shore batteries. In the Kottas the aspect of destruction and misery prevailing everywhere is impossible to describe. In Daniel's Kotta five smooth bore cannon were found, and that they must have been thrown into the neighbouring pools of water, if there had not been time to carry them away. In Tinkian's Kotta cannon of various calibres were left, in that of the Sultan were found 6 cannon. In the last Kotta that was taken, that called *Ban Ida Paulima Araza* 14 cannon were captured, including ten lantanas or culverins well polished and cut. The Kotta of Daniel was wholly covered with vegetation, and its position was only known from the smoke of the discharges, and from a kind of advanced ravelin which was connected with the Kotta side by a stockade. The height of this Kotta on the side facing the sea is about 8 metres, and to reach it a mangrove swamp, full of water, had to be passed. Its walls, 3 metres thick, were formed on the outside and inside, by immense piles driven vertically, connected by others horizontally, in the hollows between which are so strong that the artillery can scarcely make any impression on them. The form of the Kotta is an irregular square, and it is about 80 metres on

Portfolio.

UNFINISHED STILL.

A baby's boot, and a skein of wool,
Faded and soiled, and soft;
Odd things you say, and no doubt you're right;
Round a seaman's neck this stormy night;
Up in the yards aloft.

Most likely it's folly, but, mate, look here;
When first I went to sea,
A woman stood on the far-off strand,
With a wedding ring on the small soft hand
Which clung so close to me.

My wife, God bless her! The day before,
She sat beside my foot;
And the sunlight kissed her yellow hair,
And dainty fingers deft and fair,
Knitted a baby's boot.

The voyage was over: I came ashore:
What think you found I there?
A grave the daisies had sprinkled white,
A cottage empty and dark as night,
And thin beside the chair.

The little boot 'twas unfinished still;
The tangled skein lay near;
But the knitter had gone away to rest,
With the babe asleep in her quiet breast,
Down in the churchyard drear.

IN CONVERSATION SUNK THE NEGATIVE SIDE.
Never worry people with your contributions,
nor with dismal views of politics or society.
Never name sickness; even if you could trust yourself on that perilous topic,
beware of unmasking a valetudinarian,
who will soon give you your fill of it.—
Emerson.

THIS is a rule of manners to avoid exaggeration. A lady loses as soon as she admires too easily and too much. In man or woman, the face and the person lose power when they are on the strain to express admiration. A man makes his inferior's superiors by heat. Why need you, who are not a gossip, talk as a gossip and tell eagerly what the neighbors or the journals may? State your opinion without apology.—Emerson.

IT is a great thing to look away. Between brick walls, sorrows pin one down, and gaud and gaud one's life. It is so natural when things go wrong in doors, to sit and look out of a window, if the window looks anywhere. You think that you are sulky and miserable—perhaps you mean to be, at first; but presently you have gotten all over it. You have gone out from yourself, away off among tree-branched and cloud-islands, carrying your trouble with you, and there you give it the slip, and leave it to melt away.

We must patiently suffer the laws of our condition; we are born to grow old, to grow weak, to be sick in spite of all physic. It is the first lesson the Mexicans teach their children. So soon as they are ever born, they thus salute them: "Behold, thou art come into the world to endure, suffer, and say nothing." This injustice to lament that has befallen any one which may befall every one.—Montaigne.

Naked on a parent's knee, a new-born child, Weeping that sat when all around thee smiled; So live that sinking to thy long, last sleep, Then mayst smile while all around thee weep.—
Sir William Jones.

IF a man has not firm nerves, and keen sensibility, it is perhaps a wise economy to go to a good shop and dress himself irreproachably. He can then dismiss all care from his mind, and may easily find a performance, an addition of confidence, a fortification that turns the scale in social encounters, and allows him to go gaily into conversation where else he had been dry and embarrassed. I am not ignorant—I have heard with admiring sublimation the experience of the lady—who declared "that the sense of being perfectly well dressed gives a feeling of inward tranquillity which religion is powerless to bestow."—Emerson, in "Letters and Social Aims."

FORMALISM, SENTIMENTALISM, AND INTELLECTUALISM IN PUBLIC WORSHIP.—To some worship is a sort of sacred routine, to which they attack it not what kind or measure of mysterious efficacy, whereby all is made right for the next world by a Lord's-day performance of this. A man does not need to abandon himself to the sacred "red-lipism," the religious "circumlocution" of elaborate ceremonial, in order to be a mere sort of forms. Formalism may flourish, with its Dead-sea fruit, in the plainest edifice that ever sheltered worshippers from winter rain or summer sun, and in the execution of the severest ritual that ever shocked the tastes of ecclesiastical culture. Tread the round of what service you have, soulless as a machine, yet trusting somehow in the proper, and you might be worshipping symbols with the merest ritual, or cringing at the feet of imperious superstition with the most head-counting devotee of Rome. And all this formalism is terribly human—no breath of supernatural life, no ray of supernatural light—a thing revolving round the soul itself like tethered bird, and fluttering it may be, towards the sunlit sky, but accustomed only with the death-dust and darkness of an unspiritual heart.

Again, Scripture strikes a blow at mere sentimentalism. I do not wish it to appear as if I meant to reprobate all sentiment, or even to deem it other than right and beautiful in its place and degree.

The true worshipper, just like the true man or woman anyhow engaged, will not be destitute of this, the golden mist of our emotional nature. But I am right in warning you against the temptation of making your worship consist of this vapour alone.

Feelings that begin and end in your own breast—the cheap luxury of hazy hopes,

and cloudland happinesses, and ideal tears—the mere shadow and sparkle and ripple that fit upon the surface of the spirit—fine enough, but unproductive—the reasoning without the food, bite of intangible colour with nothing beneath them,—those are not the kind of stuff with which you ought to fill the business of the sanctuary. You cannot thus climb to heaven on rainbows. It is not healthy—it is not safe—to lead your religious reason to sleep amid such sweet of roses. This, too, is peculiarly human, with all the look that it has of being Divine. If you worship only sentimentally—if you merely feel the poetical beauty of the hymn, or the artistic charm of the music—if you are merely moved by the sentiment of the prayer,—if you are merely stirred in your sensibilities by the pathos or the sublimity of spoken truth—if you never rise to it all with a rational emotion, and grasp it with an active purposeful faith in it that goes out beyond yourself, you are seriously breaking in upon the proper purpose of the place, because you are really treating it as if it were only a

Suffer me to advert to one thing more, that secularism, that unspiritual intellectualism, which so often creeps into the public service of God. I have regard now to that attitude of mind—for it is but little a matter of heart—under which a man, when he goes to church, goes to be entertained. I do not need to ask if such a man is to be found: the thing is an endemic in modern Christendom. Few have entirely escaped this malady to which so many men, even of our own friends may have succumbed. Men of intelligence often are, and in many ways estimable—not estimable in this. What to others is worship is to them but the pastime of church-going. As far as any object of theirs would prevent, the church might be a hall, a lecture-room, a concert-room. There is oratory there; it is a treat to the cultured ear. There is a restful atmosphere there: it is soothing to breathe it. There is a glow of intellectual light there; it is stimulating to sit under its beam. There is play of fancy there: it is quite interesting to follow its coruscations through earth and heaven. And so it is, that if these secular attractions are not there: neither are they. They are good only in sermons that charm and excite and amuse: they have no regard for churches where there is not a decorous sensationalism going. Services, they assume, exist simply to add something brilliant to the secular pursuits and interest of the week—bed better bedazzle themselves a good deal with the spray of politics, or plunge a good deal into the vexed waters of disputed questions of the day. In a word, their church is a house for the preacher and them—and nothing whatever more. Now, there are many ministers in whom there is no lack of resources to entertain, no scarcity of the elements of sensation, no incompetency as to matters of science or history or public policy, who yet decline to carry these things into the pulpit with them, not from moroseness, not from indifference to the satisfaction of actual or possible hearers, not from superstition, but from ripe conviction, and from fortitude to stand by it. As God helps them, from Sunday to Sunday and from year to year. And what this conviction? This conviction is, that God requires, and man needs, that the immortal concerns of a man should be the things a man shall hear of when he sits before a pulpit; it is, that the attractiveness of the church must somehow be an attractiveness of these; it is, that he would be cowardly to his calling, and traitorous to his listeners, and misleading to the very men who desire it, if he were deliberately to add the two hours of Sunday service to the other one hundred and sixty-six hours of the week, halloving them with no heavenly guidance for the dust-blinded soul, brightening them with no loftier tidings for the weary spirit, sobering them with no more solemn thought for the too frivolous heart. It is that, "the house" and the pulpit are "not for man, but for Jehovah God."—Rev. J. A. Kerr Bain.

AFFECTION.

Affection is most commonly employed in reference to the details of external behaviour. To take a familiar instance, any trick of bodily gait or of manual or facial movement may be deemed affected. A man may have an affected way of bringing his forefinger to the side of his nose after the foreign manner, or a lady may have a way of seeming to relieve her trachea from some irritation by a characteristic "hum" which strikes us as being affected; or, again, a young girl may appear to be affected when she gives herself a certain dignity of deportment. Some people are able to keep up an affected condition of behaviour for a considerable period. Thus we know ladies who regularly assume and maintain a curiously unnatural tone of voice when entertaining their male visitors. In such a case as this it obviously requires intimate knowledge and close observation to discover the affectionation. In these instances, and in many others resembling them, we call an action affected because it springs from a deliberate wish to impress another person, instead of from some unreflecting impulse or mechanical habit. With respect to polite behaviour, it may be added that we look for a certain fixed habit of courtesy in people, and do not, for example, call a lady affected who uniformly adopts a gracious manner to her guests. So that what we mean by an affection of elegance in behaviour is the conscious endeavour to assume something which does not flow easily from the fixed sources of habit. It follows from this that affected behaviour is very frequently a conscious imitation of something foreign to the person, more especially of something a little above his reach. Children's amusing affectations always show themselves as rather too obvious attempts to don the pretty manners of their elders. Imitation passes into affection as soon as it becomes a conscious process, and this change seems to take place very early in the child's development. Affection in adults as well as in children, owes much of its ludicrousness to a conscious imitation of the words and actions of a superior age or social rank. It is this simple type of affection which has so often been ridiculed in fable.

Another department of human life which offers a good field for the discovery of affection is the region of emotional expression. When, for instance, a child or an adult expresses admiration of some spectacle by a long chain of extravagant superlatives and absurd images, we call the language exaggerated and affected. The expression is felt to be out of proportion to the feeling to be expressed. Again, a person may go on urging, so to speak, the pressure of a certain emotion on his heart long after the feeling has had time to relieve itself. A lady is expressing her regret at some little inconsiderateness, and, instead of making her apology in a few words, continues to reiterate her assurance of vexation, much to her companion's discomfort. Another common form of this affection of sentiment is the habit of flowing over into feeling on every possible occasion. Some men and women seem to affect, for instance, an extraordinary degree of risibility, since the least provocative—something quite microscopic perhaps to others—sends them into long fits of explosive laughter. Then there are the young women who seem to be afflicted with a platitude of aesthetic sentiment, and are for ever breaking forth into gushing rhapsodies over the scenery last visited and the works of art last inspected. Judging by the ordinary standard of human nature, we are unable to believe in these excessive effusions of sentiment. What strikes one as most significant of affection, in these sentimental persons is that they appear to be equally carried by the same

powerful and by the most insignificant stimulants. The very funny youth who sees a comic element in all kinds of things, laughs just as uproariously and persistently at what seems the merest trifles, as you might have heard two miles, and started out to kill somebody—because, you know, I knew it would come to that sooner or later, and so I might as well begin. I read one of them paragraphs over again, so as to be certain, and then I burned my house down and started. I have crippled several people, and have got one fellow up a tree, where I can get him if I want him. But I thought I would call in here as I passed along and make the thing perfectly certain; and now it is certain, and I tell you it is lucky for the chap that is in the tree. I should have killed him, sure as I went back. Good-bye, sir, good-bye; you have taken a great load off my mind. My reason has stood the strain of one of your agricultural articles, and I know that nothing can ever unseat it now. Good-bye, sir.

I did not take the temporary editorship of an agricultural paper without misgivings. Neither would a landsman take command of a ship without misgivings. But I was in circumstances that made the salary an object. The regular editor of the paper was going off for a holiday, and I accepted the terms which we expect to be done instinctively by the mere force of feeling itself.—*Saturday Review.*

HOW I EDITED AN AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

BY MARK TWAIN.

I did not take the temporary editorship of an agricultural paper without misgivings. Neither would a landsman take command of a ship without misgivings. But I was in circumstances that made the salary an object. The regular editor of the paper was going off for a holiday, and I accepted the terms which we expect to be done instinctively by the mere force of feeling itself.—*Saturday Review.*

I never, never believed it before notwithstanding my friends kept me under watch so strict, but now I believe I am crazy; and that I fetched a howl that you might have heard two miles, and started out to kill somebody—because, you know, I knew it would come to that sooner or later, and so I might as well begin. I read one of them paragraphs over again, so as to be certain, and then I burned my house down and started. I have crippled several people, and have got one fellow up a tree, where I can get him if I want him. But I thought I would call in here as I passed along and make the thing perfectly certain; and now it is certain, and I tell you it is lucky for the chap that is in the tree. I should have killed him, sure as I went back. Good-bye, sir, good-bye; you have taken a great load off my mind. My reason has stood the strain of one of your agricultural articles, and I know that nothing can ever unseat it now. Good-bye, sir.

The editor was looking sad and perplexed and dejected.

He surveyed the wreck which that old rioter and those two young farmers had made, and then said, "This is a sad business—a very sad business. There is the mucilage bottle broken, and six panes of glass, and a spittoon and two canisters. But that is not the worst.

The reputation of that paper is injured—permanently, I fear. True, there never was such a call for the paper before, and it never sold such a large edition or roared to such celebrity; but does one want to be famous for lunacy, and prosper upon the infirmities of his mind? My friend, as I am an honest man, the street out here is full of people, and others are roosting on the fences, waiting to get glimpse of you, because they think you are crazy. And well they might after reading your editorial. They are a disgrace to journalism. Why, what put it into your head that you could edit a paper of this nature? You do not seem to know the first rudiments of agriculture. You speak of a furrow and a harrow as being the same thing; you talk of the moulting season for cows, and you recommend the domestication of the pole-cat on account of its playfulness and its excellence as a ratter. Your remark that clams will lie quiet if music be played to them was superfluous—entirely superfluous. Nothing disturbs clams. Clams always lie quiet. Clams care nothing whatever about music. And, heaven and earth, friend! if you had made the acquiring of ignorance the study of your life, you could not have graduated with higher honor than you could to-day. I never saw anything like it. Your observation that the horse-chestnut as an article of commerce is steadily gaining in favor, is simply calculated to destroy this journal. I want you to throw up your situation and go. I want no more holiday—I could not enjoy it if I had it. Certainly not with that I wrote it.

"Turnips should never be pulled; it injures them. It is much better to send a boy up and let him shake the tree."

"Now, what do you think of that?—for I really suppose you wrote it."

"Think of it? Why, I think it is good."

I think it is sense, I have no doubt that every year millions and millions of bushels of turnips are pulled in this township alone, by being pulled in a half-ripe condition, when they had sent a boy up to shake the tree."

"Shake your grandmother! Turnips don't grow on trees!"

"Oh, they don't, don't they? Well, who said they did? The language was intended to be figurative—wholly figurative. Anybody that knows anything will know that I meant that the boy should shake the vine."

"Then this old person got up and tore his paper all into small shreds, and stamped on them, and broke several things with his fist, and said I did not know as much as a cow; and then went out and banged the door after him, and, in short, acted in such a way that I fancied he was displeased about something. But not knowing what the trouble was, I could not be any help to him.

Frothy soon after this a long, endavorous creature, with lanky looks hanging down to his shoulders, and a weak'st stubble bristling from the hills and valleys of his face, darted within the door, and halted, motionless, with finger on lip, and head and body bent in listening attitude. No sound was heard. Still he listened. No sound. Then he turned the key in the door, and came elaborately tiptoeing toward me till he was within long reaching distance of me, when he stopped, and after scanning my face with interest for a while, drew a folded copy of our paper from his bosom, and said:

"There, you wrote that. Read it to me quick. Believe me, I suffer."

I read as follows, and as the sentences fell from my lips I could see the relief come.

I could see the drawn muscles relax, and the anxiety go out of the face, and rest and peace steal over the features like the morning moonlight over a desolate landscape.

"The gnat is a fine bird, but great care

is necessary in rearing it. It should not be imported earlier than June or later than September. In the winter it should be kept in a warm place where it can hatch out its young."

"It is evident that we are to have a backward season for grain. Therefore it will be well for the farmer to begin setting out his cornstalks and planting his buckwheat in July instead of August."

"Concerning the pumpkin.—This berry

is a favorite with the natives of the interior of New England, who prefer it to the gooseberry for the making of fruit-jelly, and who likewise give the preference over the raspberry for feeding cows, as being more filling and fully as satisfying. The pumpkin is the only aculent of the orange family that will thrive in the North, except the gourd, and one of two varieties of the squash. But the custom of planting it in the front yard with the shrubbery is fast going out of vogue, for it is now generally conceded that the pumpkin is a shade tree in a failure."

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POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised January 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U. S.) by United States Packet. D. P. mean Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; O. S., cannot be sent; 1/2, at Letter Rate.

TOWN POSTAGE (Victoria) (Letter, News-paper, Book, or Pattern, 2 cents).

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMER.—To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places the Rate is, Letters, 8 cents; Newspapers and Prices Current, 2 cents; Books and Patterns, 6 cents, which may be prepaid, except where the address is to India.

Correspondence to India by Private Ship cannot be prepaid, by Indian Mail prepayment is optional.

Asia, U. S. Packet, Australia, &c.,

Europe, St. Helena, Ascension, Malta.

LETTERS.—Port of China and Japan, Macao, United States (U. S.), Bangkok, Manila, Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, Malte, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, (Fr.) 18, 1/2 oz.

Zanzibar, Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, 20; Mauritius, 22.

Alexandria and Suez, (Br.) 12, 1/2 oz.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Suez (Br.), Zanzibar, &c., Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Alexandria, (Fr.) 12, and Suez (Fr.), double postage. There is no Registration to Bangkok, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except Malta, W. Africa, St. Helena, Ascension, &c., Books to New Caledonia, Letter Rate.

Patterns cannot be sent by French Packet to Pondicherry, New Caledonia, or Zanzibar, and Suez, and cannot be paid to Saigon.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

Superscription.	Books & Patterns.		
	Letters.	Newspaper.	Every 4 oz.
via	1 oz.	2 oz.	4 oz.
Brindisi (Br.)...	30	6	8
Marselles (Fr.)...	30	6	8
Southampton (U.S.)	22	4	2
By Priv. Steamer	12	4	2
via Brindisi	24	6	4
		6	12

Registration Fee, 8 cents.

PARCEL POST.—There is a common belief in the existence of a Parcel Post by which such articles as Fans, Curios, Silk Dresses, Scarves, Jewellery, Artificial Teeth, &c., can be forwarded at low rates. It cannot be too distinctly stated that such things can only be sent as Letters, and the very cheapest rate is 12 cents per half ounce by Private Steamer.

All such packages should be Registered (8 cents).

If the Parcel be heavy it can be sent through one of the Parcel Expresses conducted by Messrs. Lane, Crawford, or Mr. W. H. Notley, which, for anything over 4 or 5 ounces, will be found cheaper than the Post.

Continent, &c., of Europe.	(Br.) via Brindisi	(Br.) via Trieste	(Fr.) via Marselles
Austria,.....	Letters 18	22	18 1/2 oz.
Belgium,.....	Nw. prs. 4	4	O. P.
Germany,.....	10	10	O. P.
Holland,.....	Bks. Ptn.	10	O. P.
Hungary,.....			
Luxemburg,.....			
Switzerland,.....			
Denmark,.....	Letters 18	24	18 1/2 oz.
Faroe Is.,.....	Nw. prs. 4	6	O. P.
Holigoland,.....	4	6	O. P.
Iceland,.....	Bks. Ptn.	10	O. P.
Romania,.....			
Servia,.....			
Norway,.....	Letters 18	26	18 1/2 oz.
Sweden,.....	Nw. prs. 4	6	O. P.
Russia,.....	10	14	O. P.
REGISTRATION	Ptn.		
To all the above	12	12	D. P.

Continent, &c., of Europe.	(Br.) via Brindisi	(Br.) via Trieste	(Fr.) via Marselles
Austria,.....	Letters 18	22	18 1/2 oz.
Belgium,.....	Nw. prs. 4	4	O. P.
Germany,.....	10	10	O. P.
Holland,.....	Bks. Ptn.	10	O. P.
Hungary,.....			
Luxemburg,.....			
Switzerland,.....			
Denmark,.....	Letters 18	24	18 1/2 oz.
Faroe Is.,.....	Nw. prs. 4	6	O. P.
Holigoland,.....	4	6	O. P.
Iceland,.....	Bks. Ptn.	10	O. P.
Romania,.....			
Servia,.....			
Norway,.....	Letters 18	26	18 1/2 oz.
Sweden,.....	Nw. prs. 4	6	O. P.
Russia,.....	10	14	O. P.
REGISTRATION	Ptn.		
To all the above	12	12	D. P.

By British Packet.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
France, { (1/2 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. P.	C. P.
Algeria, {	14	12	2	6
Italy,.....	24	None	4	1
Spain,.....				
Via Gibraltar,.....	24	None	4	1
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. S.	
Southampton,.....	None	6	8 (2 oz.)	
Portugal,.....				
Via Gibraltar,.....	24	None	4	1
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. S.	
Southampton,.....	6	6 (2 oz.)		
Turkey,.....				
British Office,.....	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)
Austrian Office,.....	22	12	4	16
Greece (1/2 oz.)	12	None	O. P.	C. P.
Gibraltar,.....	24	8	4	8
Malta,.....	8	8	2	8

By French Packet.	(Letters 1/2 oz.)			
France & Algeria, {	12	D. P.	O. P.	C. P.
Italy,.....	18	12	2	6
Spain,.....				
Via Gibraltar,.....	24	None	4	1
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. S.	
Southampton,.....	6	8 (2 oz.)		
Portugal,.....				
Via Gibraltar,.....	24	None	4	1
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. S.	
Southampton,.....	6	6 (2 oz.)		
Turkey,.....				
British Office,.....	20	8	2	2 (2 oz.)
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Gibraltar,.....	24	8	4	8
Malta,.....	8	8	2	8

By French Packet.	(Letters 1/2 oz.)			
France & Algeria, {	12	D. P.	O. P.	C. P.
Italy,.....	18	12	2	6
Spain,.....				
Via Gibraltar,.....	24	None	4	1
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. S.	
Southampton,.....	6	8 (2 oz.)		
Portugal,.....				
Via Gibraltar,.....	24	None	4	1
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. S.	
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Italy,.....	18	12	2	6
Spain,.....				
Via Gibraltar,.....	24	None	4	1
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. S.	
Southampton,.....	6	8 (2 oz.)		
Portugal,.....				
Via Gibraltar,.....	24	None	4	1
Brindisi (1/2 oz.)	18	D. P.	O. S.	
Southampton,.....	6	6 (2 oz.)		
Turkey,.....				
British Office,.....	20</td			

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, or *Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly in advance.

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resume in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unbiassed details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty-page, bi-monthly, repository of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review*. Address, *China Review*, Hongkong. — *Northern Christian Advocate*.

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review* — "This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now amply cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Etel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine."

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr. Chua Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

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GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

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